

Second Evening Edition.



FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &c.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.
MONDAY, April 16—2 P. M.

ASHES.—The market is quiet; sales of Pot at \$6 and Pearls at \$5 @ \$12 1/2.

COTTON.—The market is quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is active at better prices, the higher grades especially. The Domestic are 5,000 bbls. at \$9 50 @ \$9 75 for common to good State; \$10 05 @ \$10 50 for mixed to good Michigan and Indiana and common to good Ohio.

Canadian Flour is in good request; sales of 2,500 bbls. at \$10 25 @ \$11 25 for common to best extra brands. Southern Flour is less plenty and the market is better; sales of 1,500 bbls. at \$10 37 @ \$10 75 for mixed to good superfine; \$10 81 @ \$12 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is quiet; sales of 100 bbls. at \$8 25 @ \$7 62 1/2 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is better; sales of 300 bbls. Jersey at \$4 75, and Brandywine at \$5 05 @ \$5 12 1/2.

GRAIN.—Wheat is quiet, holders and buyers not agreeing on terms. Rye is less firm; sales at \$1 40 @ \$1 45. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats are selling at \$1 25 @ \$1 25 for State and Western, and \$8 25 @ \$1 25 for Jersey and Southern. Corn is rather better; sales of 15,000 bushels at \$1 05 for Southern mixed; \$1 09 @ \$1 10 for do. white and yellow. Western mixed is held firm at \$1 05, in store, and round yellow \$1 09 @ \$1 10.

WHISKEY.—The market is better; sales of 250 bbls. at \$3 25 @ \$3 40.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in good request; sales of 800 bbls. at \$16 25 @ \$16 25 for Old Mop; \$17 75 for New do.; \$15 @ \$15 12 1/2 for New Prime; and \$15 50 for Good and Western Prime. Mop. Beef is unchanged; sales of 250 bbls. at \$9 50 @ \$12 for Country Mop; \$15 25 for Extra do. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted; sales of 150 lbsds. and tons at \$9 75 @ \$10 for Hams, and \$7 75 @ \$8 for Shoulders. Lard is in brisk demand; sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$9 10 @ \$10 50, and kegs at \$10 @ \$11. Butter is in good supply, at firm prices. Cheese is steady but dull at \$10 @ \$12.

MAYOR WOOD AND THE LIQUOR LAW.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y., April 16, 1855.

The Legislature of this State having passed an act entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Interpersonal, Pansy and Crime," known as the Prohibition Liquor Law, and as my position with reference to its enforcement in this City, so far as that duty may devolve upon my office, should be declared at an early day, to leave no doubt as to its character. I hereby present, for public consideration, the principles which control my conduct as a public officer, alike applicable to matters of great or small import.

That the people govern—not in their primary capacity but through representatives freely and fairly chosen—is the theory of American government. The people are the source of political power. They make the laws; and the great safeguard of American liberty is general compliance. As the statutes thus created for the better protection of life and property, and the pursuit of happiness, are but the reflection of the popular will for the time being, so are they binding upon the body politic—the minority as well as the majority—who are alike parties to the compact, the obligations of which it is dishonorable to disregard. And though these elements of self-government present the distinguishing features between our own and the Governments of Europe, still our success has been owing more to acquiescence in the will of the majority than in the character of the Government itself.

Other Republics have failed, even when founded upon our forms and Constitution, on y because of the resistance of the vanquished contestants for rule, by rebellion against the laws and the executive power appointed to enforce them. We understand Republicanism differently, and hence have no such struggle. The generally-pervading common school educational system—the rigid principle of obedience instilled into the child by the parent, and the scholar by the teacher—the enlarged human progress, leading onward to the expansion of the heart and intellect, all founded upon an enlightened, unproscriptive, religious sentiment, furnish the platform upon which American liberty stands, and from which no calamity, save forcible resistance to the laws, can ever remove it.

It is not contended that minorities have not grievances, and that their grievances must remain undressed. Their rights are fully protected. The same fundamental law that binds me to submit, points out clearly the road to relief against an illegal or improper exercise of authority upon the part of the majority. Even whenever fanaticism rules the hour and covers the country with its baneful influence, to the exclusion of reason and justice, public opinion will soon correct the error, and restore the calm sense of mature conservative judgment. What if the lawbreaker proves recreant, and betrays the constituents he was chosen to represent? The wrong inflicted is not irreparable, though it may be a proper chastisement for a negligent or corrupt use of the franchise. Time repairs all the errors of legislation. Its evils and wrongs, however great, invariably result before public opinion and the decisions of the courts. Redress and relief can thus always be obtained. The legal tribunals and the ballot box are never approached in vain for the maintenance of a good, or the overthrow of a bad cause. These are the only constitutional routes—all others are treason or rebellion.

Another marked characteristic of the American people is the universal subscription to the several and forms restricting the powers and duties of the three components of Government, viz: the Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive. The first can only make the laws, the second can only expel them, and the third has no discretion but to see them faithfully executed. It is my privilege to act as agent for the people in one of these departments. I am no Executive officer. I aid in the execution of the laws, and have sworn to do so "to the best of my ability." With no part or responsibility in their creation, so far as State legislation is concerned, I have no option but compliance, as an instrument, for their enforcement, and to require a compliance in others, as far as I have the ability. It is my duty to exact obedience, and yours to obey. The officer of the law is not accountable for the making of the law; he is bound to execute it, pursuant to his oaths of office, though the responsibility of the people, as the source of all political power, cannot be so easily denied. As Mayor, I have endeavored to fulfil this duty. Though sometimes painful, yet it has been performed diligently and impartially. I hope to continue without relaxation. The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, holding the same position as any other law, and until decided invalid by the Courts, or amended or repealed by the Legislature, should command the same obedience. So far as its execution depends upon me, I have no discretion but to exercise all my power to enforce it. It is unnecessary for me to express an opinion in regard to legislation of this character, or of this law; for whatever that opinion may be, I cannot without dishonor shrink from a faithful discharge of the trust confided, whatever shall be the personal consequences to myself. I now call upon the friends of law and order to aid in the performance of this obligation, and in sustaining the law—a principle upon which rests the cornerstone of all our national prosperity and greatness.

Deeming my course with reference to this subject of interest to those whose occupations are to be affected, and especially to those whose licences will expire with the year ending the first of May ensuing, I have felt it incumbent upon me to indicate it frankly. I have availed myself of the first moment after the adjournment of the Legislature, when all expectations of removal or modification were hopeless, to thus make public my position, without having had time to examine it, or to receive counsel as to my duties under it, and without knowing whether I am called upon or have power to make any part in its execution. I shall inform myself on these points without delay, and announce my conclusion to the public with the same candor that prompts this communication.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Deeming my course with reference to this subject of interest to those whose occupations are to be affected, and especially to those whose licences will expire with the year ending the first of May ensuing, I have felt it incumbent upon me to indicate it frankly. I have availed myself of the first moment after the adjournment of the Legislature, when all expectations of removal or modification were hopeless, to thus make public my position, without having had time to examine it, or to receive counsel as to my duties under it, and without knowing whether I am called upon or have power to make any part in its execution. I shall inform myself on these points without delay, and announce my conclusion to the public with the same candor that prompts this communication.

FERNANDO WOOD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE ARABIA CHARTERED FOR THE CRIMEA.

BOSTON, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The R. M. steamship Arabia has been chartered, in England, for the Crimea, to carry cavalry horses, at \$100 Sterling per day, the Government finding the coal.

RECIPROCITY AND NAVIGATION AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 16, 1855.

Large quantities of produce and lumber from Canada are constantly arriving, showing the good effects of the Reciprocity Treaty. There has already arrived since the opening of navigation 60,000 bbls. of flour; 110,000 bushels wheat, and nearly 500,000 bushels of lumber—all of which immense freight trains are conveying forward as fast as possible.

BRICK PAPER-MILL ON FIRE.

DANVILLE, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The Brick Paper Mill built by Chester Bradley, and owned in New-York City, was discovered on fire in the cupola, about half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, but by the prompt exertions of the firemen the fire was checked after destroying the upper part of the mill. The damage is covered by insurance.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MONARCH.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

The steamer Monarch sank in Bienville River, to-day, and a total loss. No lives were lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

The steamship Alabama, from New York, was signalled coming up our harbor at three o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 16, 1855.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we are in receipt of Texas papers to the last inst., but they contain no news of any importance.

THE OHIO RIVER, WEATHER, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The river at this point is one foot deep and rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

LECOMPTON BEATEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

In the great four-mile race, which came off here to-day, Lexington beat Lecompton in one heat. Time, 7:22. Lecompton barely escaped being distanced. Lecompton was then withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks heavy; Revere, 42; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; interest off; Pennsylvania State Five, 8d.

Markets..... Reported by Telegraph.

Mobile, April 14.—Our Cotton market firm, the sales of 800 bbls. at \$16 25 @ \$16 25 for Old Mop; \$17 75 for New do.; \$15 @ \$15 12 1/2 for New Prime; and \$15 50 for Good and Western Prime. Mop. Beef is unchanged; sales of 250 bbls. at \$9 50 @ \$12 for Country Mop; \$15 25 for Extra do. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted; sales of 150 lbsds. and tons at \$9 75 @ \$10 for Hams, and \$7 75 @ \$8 for Shoulders. Lard is in brisk demand; sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$9 10 @ \$10 50, and kegs at \$10 @ \$11. Butter is in good supply, at firm prices. Cheese is steady but dull at \$10 @ \$12.

THE OHIO RIVER, WEATHER, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The river at this point is one foot deep and rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

LECOMPTON BEATEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

In the great four-mile race, which came off here to-day, Lexington beat Lecompton in one heat. Time, 7:22. Lecompton barely escaped being distanced. Lecompton was then withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks heavy; Revere, 42; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; interest off; Pennsylvania State Five, 8d.

Markets..... Reported by Telegraph.

Mobile, April 14.—Our Cotton market firm, the sales of 800 bbls. at \$16 25 @ \$16 25 for Old Mop; \$17 75 for New do.; \$15 @ \$15 12 1/2 for New Prime; and \$15 50 for Good and Western Prime. Mop. Beef is unchanged; sales of 250 bbls. at \$9 50 @ \$12 for Country Mop; \$15 25 for Extra do. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted; sales of 150 lbsds. and tons at \$9 75 @ \$10 for Hams, and \$7 75 @ \$8 for Shoulders. Lard is in brisk demand; sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$9 10 @ \$10 50, and kegs at \$10 @ \$11. Butter is in good supply, at firm prices. Cheese is steady but dull at \$10 @ \$12.

THE OHIO RIVER, WEATHER, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The river at this point is one foot deep and rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

LECOMPTON BEATEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

In the great four-mile race, which came off here to-day, Lexington beat Lecompton in one heat. Time, 7:22. Lecompton barely escaped being distanced. Lecompton was then withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks heavy; Revere, 42; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; interest off; Pennsylvania State Five, 8d.

Markets..... Reported by Telegraph.

Mobile, April 14.—Our Cotton market firm, the sales of 800 bbls. at \$16 25 @ \$16 25 for Old Mop; \$17 75 for New do.; \$15 @ \$15 12 1/2 for New Prime; and \$15 50 for Good and Western Prime. Mop. Beef is unchanged; sales of 250 bbls. at \$9 50 @ \$12 for Country Mop; \$15 25 for Extra do. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted; sales of 150 lbsds. and tons at \$9 75 @ \$10 for Hams, and \$7 75 @ \$8 for Shoulders. Lard is in brisk demand; sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$9 10 @ \$10 50, and kegs at \$10 @ \$11. Butter is in good supply, at firm prices. Cheese is steady but dull at \$10 @ \$12.

THE OHIO RIVER, WEATHER, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The river at this point is one foot deep and rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

LECOMPTON BEATEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

In the great four-mile race, which came off here to-day, Lexington beat Lecompton in one heat. Time, 7:22. Lecompton barely escaped being distanced. Lecompton was then withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks heavy; Revere, 42; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; interest off; Pennsylvania State Five, 8d.

Markets..... Reported by Telegraph.

Mobile, April 14.—Our Cotton market firm, the sales of 800 bbls. at \$16 25 @ \$16 25 for Old Mop; \$17 75 for New do.; \$15 @ \$15 12 1/2 for New Prime; and \$15 50 for Good and Western Prime. Mop. Beef is unchanged; sales of 250 bbls. at \$9 50 @ \$12 for Country Mop; \$15 25 for Extra do. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted; sales of 150 lbsds. and tons at \$9 75 @ \$10 for Hams, and \$7 75 @ \$8 for Shoulders. Lard is in brisk demand; sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$9 10 @ \$10 50, and kegs at \$10 @ \$11. Butter is in good supply, at firm prices. Cheese is steady but dull at \$10 @ \$12.

THE OHIO RIVER, WEATHER, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The river at this point is one foot deep and rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

LECOMPTON BEATEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

In the great four-mile race, which came off here to-day, Lexington beat Lecompton in one heat. Time, 7:22. Lecompton barely escaped being distanced. Lecompton was then withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.